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tion formulas, 70–72; XII: Deflection formulas, 73–75; XIII: Rotation of the earth, 76–82; XIV: Computation of differential corrections, 83–90; XV: Weighting factors, 91–95; XVI: Construction of a range table, 96–102; Supplement A: Trajectory computation by the tangent reciprocal method, 103–104; B: Explanation of the signs in the computation of differential corrections, 105–106; C: Dimensions of ballistic symbols, 107–108; D: Antiaircraft fire, 109–110; E: Derivation of two equations of Chapter VII, 111–113; F: A derivation of Theorem I, 114–115; G: New methods of trajectory computation, 116–119; H: Note on advancing difference formulas, 120–121; Index, 123–127.

NOTES.

The third volume of *Fundamenta Mathematicae* (see *1921*, 318) appeared in April. It contains 323 pages, consisting of 29 papers + problems proposed and lists of exchanges. The only American authors are R. L. MOORE, "Concerning connectedness im kleinen and a related property," 232–237, and J. R. KLINE, "A theorem concerning connected point sets," 238–239.

Volumes 85 and 86 of *Mathematische Annalen* (see *1921*, 135) have been published. The following articles are by American writers—In volume 85: A. J. KEMPNER, "Über die Separation komplexer Wurzeln algebraischer Gleichungen," 49–59; E. R. HEDRICK and W. D. A. WESTFALL, "The existence domain of implicit functions," 74–77; E. J. WILCZYNSKI, "Charakteristische Eigenschaften der isothermkonjugierten Kurvennetze," 208–212; E. KASNER, "The solar gravitational field completely determined by its light rays," 227–236. In volume 86: O. D. KELLOGG, "On the existence and closure of sets of characteristic functions," 14–17; E. H. MOORE, "On power series in general analysis," 30–39.

A. Hermann, 6 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris, is offering for sale the volumes in the mathematical libraries of Monsieur Lebon and Professor Camille Jordan, and Professor Pierre Boutroux.

The mathematical library of the late Paul Mansion (d. 1919), long professor of mathematics at the University of Ghent, is to be presented to the University of Louvain as soon as a library building has been erected. One of Professor Mansion's sons is a professor at the University of Louvain, and another is professor at the University of Liége.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty, volumes from the various libraries of Germany are now being assembled at Leipzig for the University of Louvain. The ruins of the old L-shaped library still stand much as after the fire. The corner stone of the building for the great new library was laid July 28, 1921, and work on the foundations is now being carried on. The inscription on the corner stone is: "Lapis primarius Bibliothecae Lovaniensis nobiliter reficiendæ."

ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, volume 43, October, 1921: "On some properties of general manifolds relating to Einstein's theory of gravitation" by J. A. Schouten and D. J. Struik, 213–216; "Geometrical theorems on Einstein's cosmological equations" by E. Kasner, 217–221; "On the Fermat and Hessian points for the non-euclidean triangle and their analogues for the tetrahedron" by C. M. Sparrow, 222–225; "The Cauchy-Lipschitz method for infinite systems of differential equations" by W. L. Hart, 226–231; "Boundary value and expansion problems; formulation of various transcendental problems" by R. D. Carmichael, 232–270; "Reciprocity in a problem of relative maxima and minima" by J. K. Whittemore, 271–290.